

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. IV.

Winthrop, (Maine,) Friday, June 17, 1836.

No. 20.

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1836.

Chemistry for Farmers.—No. 14.

FREE CALORIC BECOMES LATENT. LAWS OF LATENT
CALORIC—EXPERIMENTS ILLUSTRATING
THESE LAWS.

We stated in our last number, that if a piece of
iron were put into the fire and heated, the caloric,
when it was taken out would escape in all direc-
tions, until the iron had cooled down to the tem-
perature of the air which surrounded it.

This caloric which thus passes off we called
FREE CALORIC. But is not all caloric free; or is
there some that is held imprisoned and cannot es-
cape? Let us experiment upon the subject. Take
two kettles, put five pounds of water into one, and
five pounds of ice into the other, and put them
both on the same fire, and let them both have the
same chance to become heated. Let them hang
a certain time, say a quarter of an hour. All this
time heat or caloric is going into each kettle equal-
ly. At the end of the time, if you examine them
by putting your hand into each, you will find that
the five pounds of water have become hot—and
the five pounds of ice have but barely melted and
feel as cold as when they were put in. What has
become of the caloric which has been pouring in-
to it from the fire and yet cannot be perceived
while that which has passed into the other kettle is
felt in the increased heat of the water? It has
become swallowed up or hidden in the ice,—caus-
ing it to change from a solid or a liquid state, but
remaining latent in the ice or fluid into which the
ice is changed. It cannot therefore be called Free
Caloric, and it has received the name of LATENT
CALORIC.

Again, after the ice is melted let us continue the
heat, the water begins to grow warm—it increases
in heat till it boils—the moment it boils, we see the
water changed from a liquid state. It becomes a
vapor and rises up into the air. The water has ar-
rived to a certain degree of heat, you may pour
heat in all day after this and it will not grow any
hotter. What becomes of the caloric or heat which
passes in? Why does it not make the water hot-
ter and hotter? Because, after the water begins to
boil, a certain portion of the caloric is swallowed
up in the steam and becomes Latent as it did be-
fore. Put a cover upon your kettle and confine
the steam and you may then increase the heat to a
great degree, even sufficient to melt lead.

Here then we have learned that when a solid
substance becomes changed to a liquid state, it

must swallow up or absorb a portion of caloric and
render it Latent; and further, that when a liquid
changes from a liquid to a vapor or aeriform state,
it must absorb more caloric and render it also La-
tent. Well, suppose we change the process? If a
liquid must swallow up and render latent a large
quantity of caloric when changing to a vapor, if
you again change it from a vapor to a liquid will it
give up the caloric and render it free? It certainly
will, for if the absorbing the caloric was the
cause of its becoming vapor, it certainly cannot be
reduced to a liquid again, unless it parts with its
Latent caloric, and if it parts with this, it imme-
diately becomes liberated or free, and is percepti-
ble to the senses. This is done when a large quan-
tity of water is heated by passing steam into it. A
large vat of water at a distance from a steamer or
boiler, may be heated by suffering a tube to carry
steam into it. The steam becomes condensed in
the water and thereby gives up its latent caloric
which heats the water. The same thing takes
place when a liquid changes from its liquid state to
a solid. This will appear evident on a moment's
reflection—for how could water become ice if it
did not part with its heat? If it did not part with
this, it would never freeze.

If you have an instrument called a Thermome-
ter, you can very easily ascertain how much calor-
ic is absorbed or rendered latent by a portion of
ice, while it is changing from a solid to a liquid
state. If you have a pound of water, warmed or
heated, we will say to 172 degrees, and we put into
it a pound of ice, which is always 32 degrees; we
shall find, when the ice is melted, that the caloric
has not been equally divided between them, which
would make the mean or average heat 102 degrees
—but that it would be still 32 degrees. If then we
subtract 32 from 172 we shall find how much heat
has been rendered latent, which is 140 degrees.

There are many very interesting experiments
which illustrate the laws or principles of latent
heat, and many of the operations of nature are ex-
plained on the principles which regulate this kind
of caloric.

The very common experiment of making free-
zing mixtures, depends upon the substances absor-
bing caloric and rendering it latent. In order to
absorb it, it must be obtained from some source, and
if that source in contact with the mixture be a li-
quid, it will be robbed or deprived of its caloric by the
mixtures, and thus be frozen. For instance, if you
should mix some common salt and snow together,
an intense cold will be produced—that is to say, the
mixture will take away the heat from the bodies
which it touches and render them cold. If you
should make the mixture in a bowl and settle a
dipper of water into it, the water would be frozen
very soon.

The reason of it is—the salt and snow have a
very strong attraction for each other. While com-
bining together, the snow or both, must become li-
quid, and to become liquid they must have some
heat or caloric to do it.—They therefore absorb the
caloric from the water in the dipper and as soon
as its caloric is gone the water freezes.

The little instrument called a fire gun or fire
pump works on the principle, that bodies chang-
ing from a liquid and aeriform state to a solid one,
or from a thin state to a dense solid, give out calor-
ic. This pump you probably know is nothing
more than a strong tube of lead or brass or iron,
with a strong bottom. You may make it as you
would a small lead cannon, only have it solid and
no hole about it, but the bore itself. It should be
even and smooth. Then fit a plunger or piston,
having a piece of leather at the end so that it shall
go down air tight. Then fit a piece of punk or a
piece of cotton cloth that has been soaked in salt
petre water and then thoroughly dried, upon the
piston, and plunge it down quickly. On pulling it
out it will be on fire. The reason of it is this—
when you plunge the piston down you press the
air into a very small space; you render it almost
solid. As it becomes more pressed and solid, it
gives out its latent heat which is enough to set the
tinder on fire.

Another very simple experiment will illustrate
this principle. It has been found that when oil of
vitriol and water are put together they unite, and
when they unite it is found that they have contrac-
ted and do not fill so much space as they would if
separate. By contracting they must, of course, be-
come more solid, and to become more solid they
must give out heat which was before latent—ac-
cordingly the mixture gives out heat enough to
make a small quantity of water boil.

Another very common incident illustrates this
law. You have all seen lime slacked with water.
A great heat is produced, and even something
which looks like smoke. From whence comes the
heat? It must come from the water—even the
cold water which you put on, and which you may
drink without danger, and yet by mingling it with
lime sufficient heat is given out to set buildings and
ships on fire. The reason is that the lime and the
water have a strong affinity or attraction for each
other. They combine, the water becomes solid,
but in becoming solid must give out its latent calor-
ic. Every pound of water giving out 140 de-
gree. It would require but a few pounds to afford
heat enough to set dry wood on fire. The smoke
is little particles of lime carried up by the steam.

Thus we see that there is another and a very im-
portant modification of caloric beside Free Caloric,
and also that bodies changing from a solid to a li-
quid state, absorb and render caloric Latent; and
that reversing the process, passing from a liquid to
a solid state they give it out and render it free.

Other modifications will be given in our next
number.

For the Maine Farmer.

Beet Sugar.

MR. HOLMES:—It affords me pleasure to ac-
knowledge the receipt of some sugar Beet seed,
and a sample of the sugar manufactured from the
Beet in France, which you had the goodness to
send me—you will accept my thanks for the same.
I have shown the specimen of sugar to a number
of my neighbors, and have given them a few seeds

All are highly pleased with the sample of sugar, and have asked me more questions than I am able to answer,—permit me therefore to make a few enquiries. Is the manufacture of sugar from beets carried on in France extensively? Is it profitable? What is the mode of culture? What soil best adapted to its vigorous growth? Is the culture confined to any particular section of France? What is the process of manufacturing and refining? An answer to these enquiries through the columns of your paper, will be highly gratifying, not only to me, but to many others, some of whom are hard to believe that so beautiful a specimen of sugar, is the simple extract of a dirty root!

In haste, yours truly,

CAROLUS.

June 9, 1836.

We have not time now to answer the enquiries of CAROLUS in full, and therefore insert the following Letter, which will be read with interest by those who feel desirous of becoming more acquainted with the manufacture of Sugar from the Beet.

It has been satisfactorily proved that the manufacture of Silk may be carried on profitably in the Northern States, and we see no reason why Sugar from the Beet may not be made here as well as in France. If such be the fact, our young men have a new investment for their enterprise and capital, without going to the sunny climes of the South and West in pursuit of the cane-brake and cotton-field. They may breathe the pure air of their own happy New England, and still pursue a lucrative employment—may, if they please, live upon Sugar and clothe themselves with Silk. We shall at some future time refer again to the communication of Carolus—answer his queries, and endeavor to show that the “dirty root” may be raised in this State, and an “extract” taken from it nice and sweet enough to suit the most delicate palate of even a connoisseur in sugar and molasses. ED.

Boston, March 28, 1836.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

SIR,—If you should judge the present communication worthy of attention, it is at your disposal. In order to satisfy yourself concerning the authenticity of my statements I subjoin documents for your perusal, when at leisure.

The manufacture of Sugar of Beet has ceased to be an object of ridicule; the advantages that France draws from it are palpable and great, and the benefits which the manufacturers derive from it are now such that the French Minister of the Treasury has proposed to lay a tax upon it. France owes this new branch of industry to that great man whom she will honor through all time; for, had it not been for his sagacity and powerful assistance, it would have shared the fate of many other improvements lying for ages, or dying in their infancy, once pronounced by ordinary men visionary projects.

The discovery that beet contains a perfect sugar remained for over sixty years without any useful application; many attempts, however, had been made to derive the benefit of it; but those having made these attempts, being rather men of science than men of business, having operated only upon a small scale, with purely scientific views, and having made no calculations, either of expenditures or results, they had no ground to proceed upon. I undertook to solve that problem, and to that effect made, the first in France, an experiment on a large scale, and by a sufficient reward induced a chemist to assist me.

The result of this experiment was transmitted to Napoleon on the 19th March, 1811, and by his order rendered public; and though the birth of his son took place on the 21st of this same month, on the 25th following appeared the decree, a copy of which is among the subjoined documents. By this decree, as you will perceive, he created six experimental factories for the manufacturing of sugar; he appointed me the director of one of them, which factory he gave me in property, as a reward

for my labor, and for having (*perfectionne*) improved the process for obtaining the sugar of beet. Such was my zeal, that my factory in the fall of 1813 was prepared, and all the beet raised by me, or contracted for so as to produce 1500 lbs. a day of brown sugar, and the same refined. The first entry of the allies into France caused the total ruin of my establishment. Up to 1816 political events were unfavorable for sugar making, but from that year this manufacture was resumed, and has since never ceased to increase and improve; it is now computed that over 300 such manufactories exist, producing together yearly about from 18 to 20 millions of pounds of brown sugar.

Now, sir, since the making of sugar of beet begins to attract the attention of some agriculturists of the country, I deem it of interest for them, and to gratify the curiosity of others, here to state what were the calculations made in France in 1832, (the latest date of my information,) and add a few observations respecting the benefits one may derive by the mere culture of beets in this country. It is generally admitted, viz:

That one ton, (2000 lbs.) of beet delivered at the factory, costs \$3
That the expenses to work one ton of beet for obtaining its sugar, amount 4

That 2000 lbs. beets will yield 100 lbs. brown sugar, costing 7
Thus one pound of brown sugar, good quality, costs 7 cents.

By a comparison of the expenses of culture in various parts of France, and on various soils and situations, the average expenses of cultivating there the extent of an American acre of land, are as follows:—Rent and taxes, \$5 00; ploughing and harrowing, \$2 88; manure, 1 92; sowing, 50 cents; weeding and hoeing, \$2 40; gathering, \$1 60; carting, \$2 56; farmer's profit, 4. Making a total of \$20 86.

The produce varies according to the quality of the soil, the quantity of manure used, and the care bestowed on the culture—as we have taken the average of the expenses, so we must take the average of the produce, which is of 7 tons. Some lands yield as much as 15 tons.

The four dollars profit the French farmer derives from this culture, on every acre, is far from being the only one; the others are,

1st. The good state in which the field is left after gathering the beets—no further manure being wanted for the succeeding crop, which crop experience has proved to be always more abundant and of a better quality when succeeding the culture of beets, owing to the destruction of the noxious weeds removed by weeding the beets when young, and prevented from growing, by the thick foliage of the beet when strong.

2d. The facility afforded the cultivator to apply to the culture of beet lands, which he formerly let lie fallow, and consequently, without any additional expenses of rent and taxes, deriving as good a revenue from this land as from any other producing the most.

3d. The advantages the cultivator derives by the purchase from the manufacturer of the pumice of beet at a price not higher than beets, when experience has proved this pumice is worth for him 50 per cent more; for in fact it is after all but beet deprived of two thirds of water, and consequently a more nourishing food for his cattle, perfectly fitted for fattening them, producing wonders in that respect, which could not be expected from beets in their natural state.

The following is a statement of the receipt and expenditure of a sugar establishment, as reported to the Society for the encouragement of Manufactures in France. The whole work was performed in 91 days.

Purchase of 500 tons of beet, delivered at \$3 20,	\$16 00
1638 days' work of men, at 20s., 455 do of women, at 12s., 264 do of children, at 5s.,	400 40
For extra working during the night, 40 cubic feet wood for fuel daily, (28 cords 3-100 at \$16 7-100 per cord,) Sundry materials for manufacturing purposes,	109 20
Food for 18 oxen used in the mill, Interest on \$3000 at 15 per cent for wear and tear,	473 20
	813 60
	163 60
	450 00

Rent for buildings,	120 00
Total,	4130 00
Deduct for molasses sold for \$320 125 tons pumice at \$3 20, 400	
Value of some materials left, 30	750

Produce of 50,000 lbs. brown sugar at 6 2-10 cents,	\$3380 00
Sale of 36,000 lbs. 1st quality, at 15 cents,	\$5400
Sale of 14,000 2d quality, at 10 cents,	1400 6800

Profit, \$3420 00
Should this notice be favorably received, I have at your disposal a few particulars respecting the cultivation of beets.

I am respectfully, sir,

your most obed't serv't,

MAX'N ISNARD,

French Vice Consul for Boston.

Garden Hog.

We are sorry that our friend A. is so much molested with this vexatious Beast, as communicated in our last. He is really a troublesome “critter.” The only thing that can be done is to catch the old ones and put them into the sty made on purpose for them at Thomaston; and try to train the Pigs or cubs to something useful. They are generally pretty tractable, though not always docile. We are troubled with them somewhat in our village, insomuch that we have concluded not to cultivate any thing until a high fence can be finished around the premises, or they become less numerous. This seems to enrage them; and we find that one of them commenced an attack, the other day, upon a copper pump spout, battered and bent it, and finally broke it, and would probably have carried it off to his den had he succeeded in getting it from the pump.

Shearing Sheep.

A writer in the Genesee Farmer says:—Do not be in a hurry to have them sheared after washing. The practice has generally been to shear as soon as dry. This is not correct. There should be time for the wool to regain some part of the oil it has lost by washing. Eight or ten days is not too long for the fleece to remain, and it is better for seller and buyer, as the fleeces are of course rather heavier, and the wool will be of a better quality, and keep better for the manufacturer. Never allow a bungler to touch one of your sheep with a pair of shears. Better pay him what he would have charged you for the day, and send him off, than to have him on the premises. A gentleman in Columbia county a few years since, as an experiment, obtained leave to have his shearer shear over again some of his neighbors' sheep, sheared in the ordinary careless manner, and the least quantity obtained was three ounces a head, while some went as high as eight. Take the lowest amount, and if you have one hundred sheep, you lose twenty pounds of wool, worth ten dollars, by having them sheared as we are confident in affirming, one half the sheep in the country are sheared. If we have fifty millions of sheep in the United States, the loss by bad shearing must amount to an enormous sum. After shearing, let your sheep have a grove to run into for a few days, or a pasture where there is plenty of shade. This will prevent the burning of the skin, and the consequent formation of scabs.

Germination of Seeds.

There is a complaint frequently made by those who purchase their garden and other seeds, that they do not grow; and hence it is inferred that unripe and inferior seeds are put up, to increase the sales, and consequently the profits of the gardener and the seedsman. This inference may in some cases possibly be correct, but that it is so in all cases where seeds do not grow is evidently wrong; for no fact is more clearly ascertained, than that good seeds do not always germinate. Two things are indispensable to the germination of seeds—heat and moisture; if either of these is absent, the pro-

cess must be suspended. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that seeds planted so deep that the rays of the sun cannot influence them must remain in a state unfavorable to their growth; and if planted in a soil where there is warmth but no moisture, the same result will ensue. Some seeds have a coating so hard that they rarely grow under ordinary circumstances. The man who should condemn his locust seed because they did not grow, when planted without preparation, would only manifest his ignorance; by pouring boiling water upon them and allowing them to stand 48 hours, he would find that most of them would germinate. The germination of beet seed is much accelerated, and rendered more certain, by the application of water nearly at the scalding heat, and allowing them to remain in it for twelve hours.

The application of the above principle may assist J. D. in determining the cause of his failure in germinating the mangel wurtzel. Our experience in the cultivation of this root has not been extensive, but perfectly satisfactory, and we have found no more difficulty than in growing the common beet. In sowing it we have rarely had a seed fail, and we have hitherto purchased of the seedsmen. In all possible cases, however, farmers should raise their own seeds; they can then choose their favorite varieties, and be certain of their kind and quality. The saving of seeds requires but little time or labor, and frequently prevents serious trouble and loss.—*Genesee Farmer.* G.

Feathers—Todd's Engine.

A writer in the National Intelligencer describes the advantages of Todd's newly invented engine for purifying and dressing feathers. He says:

"We saw him (Mr T.) take a feather bed that had become heavy and matted by use, empty the feathers into his machine, and let the steam into them a few minutes until the feathers became moist and flat, and sufficiently so to cleanse and purify them from the smell of perspiration, &c. and to destroy the moth, &c.; then turn the steam out of the feathers, and pass it through them in a large tin pipe, which soon dried them entirely. The machine was all the time kept in motion, which was so constructed as to leave them light, buoyant and elastic; and to give them the appearance of new feathers. By the above process we are of opinion that feathers impregnated with fevers, and even the Cholera, may be completely restored."

The luxury of a pure bed is one which no one ought to forego, and which no man or woman of good sense will omit to secure. Mr Todd's invention, therefore, deserves universal patronage.

The Wheat Crop in Virginia.

The Harper's Ferry Va. Press, speaks thus despondingly of the prospect of wheat in that district.

"It is painful to look at the blighted wheat fields of this region. Early in the spring, the prospect was pleasant to the eye and cheering to the heart—now, it is absolutely appalling. During the last three weeks vegetation has had the appearance of actual receding, and the ravages of the fly have been so fatal, that in many places the naked earth is presented, shorn of the rich verdure which for awhile covered its bosom. The late delightful rains have refreshed and invigorated other substances, but the wheat is beyond redemption."

Tea Plant of China.

Mr John Platt, of Marietta, Ohio, advertises in a paper of that place that he has succeeded in cultivating the genuine Tea Plant of China. He has, he says, raised a plant for ten years past at Marietta, and after a series of expensive experiments has been successful in discovering the art of dyeing and manufacturing the leaves into tea of a quality quite equal to imported Young Hyson. He offers gratuitously to furnish seed of the last year's growth to any gentleman desirous of pursuing the cultivation.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Health Preserving Precautions.—Decayed and rotting vegetables, particularly cabbages, beef-brine and other similar substances in cellars, &c. are often the unsuspected causes of disease. Every house-keeper, especially at this time of the year

should carefully inspect his premises, and see that nothing offensive or unwholesome is left to pollute the atmosphere in or near his residence. The carcasses of dead lambs, cats, rats, &c. instead of being suffered to poison the atmosphere, and introduce disease and death into the family of the farmer, should be covered with five or six times their bulk of soil and suffered to remain a few months. In this way the decomposition of the putrescent substance will impregnate the soil with matter, which though nauseous and pestilential to animals is food for vegetables.

It will be well to mix the soil with which such carcasses are covered with about one part of quick lime to five or six parts of earth; and at the time of its removal also to mix a little more quick lime with it to prevent the disagreeable effluvia which may arise without such precaution.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The Season.—For the last fortnight we have had almost uniformly, cold, raw, uncomfortable easterly winds, accompanied much of the time with fog or drizzle, and but little rain, till yesterday and the night previously, when it came rather more freely. A week ago last night, we had a frost, which in some places, destroyed corn, beans, and other tender vegetables. The season continues so cold that crops of most kinds are very backward and look unpromising. Much of the corn rotted in the ground, and the fields have had to be planted over again. There has not been sufficient rain, this spring, to give the ground a thorough soaking, and grass has suffered for the want of it. Feed continues short, but if warm weather succeeds the recent rain, it will afford relief, although it has not been so copious as to produce any lasting effect unless soon followed by more. English Grain, generally, appears to be doing well.—*Worcester Spy.*

STATE OF MAINE.

House of Representatives, }
March 30, 1836. }

This Report with the accompanying Bill was read and referred to the next Legislature, and ordered that the same be published in the newspapers which publish the Laws of the State, and that 2000 copies be printed for the use of the Legislature. Attest, JAMES L. CHILD, Clerk.
[Extract from the Journal.]

House of Representatives, }
April 1, 1836. }

The Committee on Finance having had the various subjects relating to the Finances of the State under consideration, respectfully ask leave to report: That on the first day of January, 1836, the resources and liabilities of the State were as follows, viz:

LIABILITIES.	
Funded debt,	\$55,000.00
Annual School Fund, No. 1,	227.64
" " " No. 2,	1,569.88
" " " No. 3,	26,390.49
Penobscot Indian Fund,	3,849.80
Passamaquoddy "	
Deposit,	395.00
Balance on Roll Accounts, No. 15,	29.23
" " " No. 16,	562.77
Total,	\$88,024.81
RESOURCES.	
Notes and Bills receivable,	\$19,490.19
Bank Stock,	21,000.00
Taxes uncollected of 1831,	49.23
" " 1832,	65.03
" " 1833,	86.19
" " 1834,	251.63
" " 1835,	49,105.43
Cash on hand,	5,341.87
Demands in the hands of the Warden of the State Prison,	13,273.82
Notes, Bonds, Executions and Cash in the hands of the Land Agent, exclusive of interest,	371,031.93
Total,	\$480,696.93
Being a balance in favor of the State, January 1, 1836, of Three hundred and ninety-two thousand, six hundred and seventy-one dollars, and fifty-one cents.	
Your Committee estimate the receipts of the Treasury, for the year 1836, as follows:	
Balance of Cash in the Treasury, January 1, 1836,	\$9,341.87

Taxes of former years,	49,158.13
Notes and Bills receivable in the Treasury,	15,000.00
Notes, bonds and other obligations in the hands of the Land Agent, exclusive of cash now collected,	50,000.00
Cash in the hands of the Land Agent collected since January 1, 1836,	20,000.00
Sales of land made and to be made in 1836,	50,000.00
Bank tax for 1836,	36,000.00
Requisition Loan of Feb. 1836,	65,000.00
Dividend on Bank Stock,	1,490.00
Duty on commissions,	3,660.00
Penobscot Indian's Fund,	2,000.00
Pedlers of Tin Ware,	400.00
Admission of Councillors,	420.00
Demands in the hands of the Warden of the State Prison, total amount, 13,274.82, estimated receipts for 1836,	4,000.00
Forfeitures, Fines, and Costs,	4,180.00

Total, \$307,650.00

Your Committee further Report, that the following sums are necessary to provide for the support of Government for the year 1836, as specified in the Appropriation Bill herewith submitted, viz:—

Legislature and Council,	45,100.00
Salaries of Officers,	18,000.00
Accounts against the State,	23,718.98
Annual School Fund, being the Bank Tax,	26,390.49
Revolutionary Soldiers, by Resolve of March, 1836,	15,000.00
Costs in Criminal Prosecutions,	13,500.00
Insane Hospitals,	8,000
Artillery, Arsenal, Gun Houses, &c.	6,652.00
Indian annuities,	6,200.00
State Prison, Compensation to Subordinate officers,	4,000.00
Board of Internal Improvements,	6,000.00
Geological Survey of the State	5,000.00
Survey of the Belfast and Quebec Rail Road,	5,000.00
Miscellaneous items, particularly specified in appropriation bill,	28,961.99

Making an aggregate of \$211,823.46 Leaving a balance at the disposal of the Government at the close of the year 1836, of 95,826.54, which, when received, may be applied to the payment of the Requisition Loan of Feb. 1836, agreeably to the Resolve authorizing said Loan, and to other necessary purposes.

Sales of 229,986 acres of the Public Lands have been made the past year by the Land Agent, for which cash and notes have been received to the amount of \$335,478.62, and the sum of \$133,567.55 has been paid into the Treasury; and your Committee are of opinion that the interest at six per cent on the present value of Public Lands now owned by the State, would be amply sufficient to meet all necessary expenditures.

The operations of the Financial Department the past year, fully confirm your committee in the opinion heretofore expressed, that a State Tax in future will not be necessary for defraying the ordinary expense of the Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL STEWARD, Jr. Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 1, 1836.

Ordered, That the foregoing Report be published by the Secretary of State, in the newspapers that publish the laws of the State, and also in the Pamphlet of Resolves published under his direction.

JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

Sent up for concurrence:

IN SENATE, April 1, 1836.

Read and concurred.

JOSIAH PIERCE, President.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
AUGUSTA, May 16, 1836.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, deposited in this office.

Attest:

A. R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

Agricultural.

From the New England Farmer.

Premium on Land and Crops.

At the late annual meeting of the Agricultural Society, Mr. William Clark, Jr. of Northampton, presented his claim, and obtained the Society's highest premium, offered "on the greatest quantity of land reclaimed and crops therefrom, accompanied with a written description of the management, condition and worth of the land, before and since reclaimed." The Executive Committee have the privileges of presenting a detailed account thereof, and would be very happy for the opportunity of exhibiting many others similar experiments made by our enterprising farmers. Mr. Clark also obtained the Society's highest premium for the greatest quantity of Indian corn raised the past year upon another tract of land.

To the Executive Committee of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen—In the spring of 1834, I commenced ploughing for a crop of corn, a field of about fourteen acres. In various parts of the field were swales, wet, springy places and swamp holes, some parts of which were covered with water most of the season, some with moss and small bushes, and others with sedge and coarse grass, amounting in all to four or five acres. The best part of this wet land mown in 1833, and gave of poor hay but little more than enough to pay the expense of gathering; the remainder was entirely unproductive and probably ever had been.

As it was desirable that these places should be something more than mere nuisances, and if possible, the whole field bear the appearance of civilization, it became a question for consideration, whether it could be done in such a manner as that the produce would pay the expense. After a careful view of the ground, it was thought that the plough would be the readiest and least expensive instrument for draining off the water as well as subduing the wild grass and shrubs.

A long swale running nearly through the lot, with a moderate descent, gave a good opportunity to drain with the plough, not only the water that was oozing out over its surface, but also that from the springs and wet lands on either side.

The largest basin or swamp hole, amounting to about half an acre, including the belt of small bushes and balk around it, and situated near the highest part of the lot, was laid dry by an under or covered drain of about six rods in length, cut through the rim of the basin, previous to ploughing; the other parts were drained of the surface water without the use of the spade, by drawing the first furrow, when striking out the lands or ridges, at such places as would cut off the springs, and in such directions as would give sufficient fall to the water, and lead it into the main furrow in the long swale. Considerable care was necessary to strike out the ridges, so that when the ploughing was finished, the furrows should not only have a good descent, but lead off the water without further labor in opening communications from one to the other.

After the superabundance of water was thus taken off, and the ground became so solid that it could be ploughed, which was in a day or two, the whole was turned over; care being taken that none of the former growth should be left on the surface, but all turned under to the depth of five or six inches: if possible, without bringing up much of the poor subsoil. And to drain the ground yet more perfectly after it was ploughed, the furrows were deepened by running the plough through them a second time, and the loose earth hauled out upon the ridges. After it became sufficiently dry to work, it was rolled, and about 20 cart buck loads to the acre of horse manure, was spread from the cart over the surface and harrowed in.

The other parts of the field having been treated in the same manner, except the draining, the whole was planted with corn, in rows without regard to furrows or drains, except not planting in them. When harrowing the corn, particular care was taken not to disturb the sod, and each time of hoeing the ground was kept as level as possible, except the water furrows or drains were cleared of the earth that the harrow in crossing them had hauled in, and a free passage for the water at all times maintained. At the last time of hoeing, the whole field was sown with grass seed, and also with

about half a bushel of plaster to the acre. The whole crop of corn, as ascertained by the admeasurement of the ears, was about thirty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and had probably suffered a diminution of about twenty-five per cent from the severity of the drouth at the time the corn was filling out.

In the wet, or those parts of the field more particularly under consideration, the crop of corn on an average was light, perhaps not over two thirds the average of the whole field, or twenty bushels to the acre, although in some places where the draining was the most perfect and took effect early in the season, it was very good.

The grass seed took well, and after the corn and stalks were cleared off, the field contrasted finely with its former appearance. The brown and sere plain, the mossy bog, and healthy knoll, were clothed in green. No cattle were allowed to go on it, nor was it fed at all, except a little by trespass.

In the spring of 1835, after the ground was settled so as not to poach, it was rolled to reset the grass roots that might be partially thrown out by the frost, crush the corn stubs, and level for the scythe. Having a preference for early cut clover, it was mown in June, part of that on the reclaimed land had begun to lodge, although the field in general was backward, not in full bloom, and according to common usage, not ready to cut. The reclaimed land suffered the least from the drouth, and gave an average of about one and a half tons to the acre, while that of the whole field was about one ton. The hay was a fair mixture of clover, herdsgrass and redtop.

Immediately after the first crop was off, half a bushel of plaster was sown to the acre. The second crop was principally clover, and the reclaimed land at this cutting also gave much the best grass, probably an average of not less than two tons to the acre. The average of the whole field was something over one and a half tons, as ascertained by the actual weight of about twenty tons sold from the field. One of your committee went over the ground and viewed the crop at the last cutting. It is impossible to state precisely the expense of removing the stone and stumps, and that of ploughing, cultivation, and gathering the crops of the reclaimed land, or the value of its products separately, as the labor was performed in connection with that of the whole field, and no separate account was kept with any given part of it.

I will, however, submit the following estimate, as being in my opinion not far from correct, taking the average of the reclaimed land, or that part of the field which before gave no valuable product.

ONE ACRE SWAMP.			
	Dr.	1834.	Cr.
To clearing for		By 20 bu. at 75c. . .	\$15
plough, . . .	\$3 00	Stalks,	1
To ploughing, .	3 00		—
To 20 loads manure, . . .	20 00		\$16
To rolling, harrowing and clearing drains, 2 00			
To planting and cultivating corn, 6 00		1835.	
To seed corn, grass seed, & plaster, . . .	2 50	By 3 1-2 tons hay in the field at \$10 per ton, . .	\$35
To harvesting, . . .	2 00		\$51
	\$38 50		48
1835.		Balance creditor, . .	\$3
To rolling, clearing drains & plastering, . .	\$1 50		
To cutting and making two crops hay at \$4 the cut, . .	8 00		
	9 50		
	38 50		
	—\$48 00		

The profit, thus far, if it may be called a profit, is small, but that the land is as thoroughly subdued and well fitted for future profit, as it would have been under the usual three years' siege of plough and drag, and at very much less expense, I think will not be questioned. From the most worthless and barren, it has become the most valuable and productive part of the field, and the crops in two

years, to say the least, have paid the expense of the improvement.

The crop the coming year, other things being equal, will undoubtedly be as profitable as that of the last year, and probably valuable crops will be taken with little more than the expense of gathering for several years to come, and when it becomes necessary to turn under the present sod, it can be done at much less than half the expense of the former operation.

Respectfully, your most o'bt serv't,
WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.
Northampton, March, 1836.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Mangel Wurtzel.

MR. TUCKER—This root has attracted much attention here for the last two years, and its value as an article of food for stock, as well as the great quantity which may be produced from an acre of ground, has indeed many farmers to experiment upon its culture. These experiments, however, have been upon a small scale, and the result in most cases a total failure. Many now regard it as an uncertain crop, and the chances of success so small, that I fear they will abandon it altogether. But I hope the experiments of the present year will be more successful, and redeem the character of the crop. It is true we have had but little success with this crop, but I am of the opinion that if rightly managed, it may be as successfully cultivated as the potatoe. As with other crops, a bad season may destroy it, but a good soil and right preparation of the seed are indispensable to success. In 1834 a friend sent me a few seeds, the first I had ever seen. These seeds were thoroughly soaked at the time he sent them, and I so situated that I was obliged to defer planting them a day or two longer, so that they must have been in soak four or five days before planting. They vegetated quickly, and were up in three days. In the fall I gathered them and fed them to cows. They devoured them so greedily that I was induced to try them again the following season. I accordingly prepared some ground, and towards the last of May I planted the seed dry. The result was, on one-eighth of an acre which I planted, I never could find half a dozen plants. I shall try the experiment again the present season, with seed thoroughly soaked, and covered half an inch in depth with finely pulverized earth.

Yours, &c.
East Bloomfield, May 12, 1836.

E.

Try it---will you not?

Reader, I take it for granted you are a farmer; and if so you are gratified with the sight of a field of ripe corn, and are moreover a lover of good pork, an article which, without the first, is with difficulty produced. Perhaps of all our crops there is none more beautiful than that of Indian corn, and when properly and successfully cultivated none more profitable. From the time its broad green leaves meet and shade the ground, till the self husked ears of October convert the land into a field of gold, all is delightful to the eye of the farmer. What I wish is, to have you make an effort to raise more corn on a given quantity of land and thus save land, time and labor, three things of great consequence to the farmer. I have supposed you to be a farmer, and of course a thorough one; & have a right to presume that your land to plant, whether repeatedly ploughed, or sward land simply turned over is in first rate order, rich in itself, and heavily manured, as every good farmer knows that this is a crop that bears manure better than almost any other. Select one acre of this land of an average quality with the rest, and instead of ridging or furrowing it for planting, as you do the remainder, in rows of three feet or more distance, harrow it until it is as fine, and smooth, and level as you can make it. Then take a chain, if two at a time so much the better, and draw them across the acre in straight lines at the distance of two feet and a half from each other. The furrow thus made will serve as a guide in planting, which is to be performed by putting in two kernels of seed corn once in eight inches in the line made by the chain. When you plough and hoe your other corn run your cultivator through between the rows of this acre, pull out the weakest plant in each hill, leaving but one in eight inches—the object of putting in two kernels being to secure one at least—

dress the ground clean but let it remain level; and at the second hoeing let the usual hilling be dispensed with. The rows should run north and south, that the ground for a few hours in the middle of the day may feel the warmth and powerful influence of the sun.

Now I wish you to make this experiment; it will not be a costly one, and may prove a profitable one; for if you should get one-third or one-half more on an acre, than you have commonly done, it would show that that quantity of land might be converted to some other purpose. The school of experiment is a good one, for experience is nothing but the teaching of experiment; and farmers here should be the first and readiest learners.—*lb.*

PLANTER.

The Grain Crop.

We have learnt from a source worthy of entire confidence, that the reports from all parts of Maryland with regard to the grain crops, are discouraging. They all speak of great damage from the Hessian Fly to the wheat, and many represent the destruction as total. The accounts from the western part of Virginia are of the same tenor. Letters from Washington county, Maryland, the best district for wheat in the State, represents the crop as most seriously injured. In Lancaster county, Pa., the crop is not expected to be equal to one fourth of an average crop; so also in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania. The wheat crops of the State of Delaware are also represented as unpromising with the above. In reply, says our informant, to an enquiry made of a most respectable farmer of Lancaster county, whether the present wet weather would not retrieve the crop, he said it would not, that the wheat was not there to grow. The Rye crop throughout is bad. It cannot be estimated at more than a quarter of a crop.

We fear our country is threatened with a calamity of a new form. Heretofore we have exported bread stuffs; but during the present spring, notwithstanding there were last summer abundant harvest in Lancaster and the adjoining counties, considerable importations have been made in consequence of the failures to the west and in the south. The European governments take care, when their dominions are threatened with want to make provision against it in season. Our government, however, might have "constitutional scruples." It behoves us to draw early supplies to our shores before Europe may find she has occasion for them—an event not improbable from the tenor of recent accounts from England, where, because of the unfavorable appearances of the growing crop, speculation in wheat had commenced.—*Philadelphia Gazette of the 31st ult.*

Pittsburgh Market, May 27.

REMARKS.

Our merchants continue well supplied with excellent stocks of seasonable Goods, and are doing a very good and fair business. Great activity pervades all our numerous and extensive manufactories, yet with every effort, it still continues impossible to fill large orders for Iron, Nails, Shovels and Spades, Iron ware, &c. without some delay; the capacity of all our establishments not being equal to the large, constant and increasing demands of the country.

All our glass manufactories are also kept constantly and actively employed with a constant demand and ample sales.

Wool—A very respectable New York merchant, extensively engaged in the Wool trade, and who has been travelling in Ohio, and the west, has just arrived in our city.—In conversation, he remarked that we were giving high prices in Pittsburgh for Wool, perhaps higher than any other town and quite as high as circumstances would justify. The wool trade has become very important to the Farmer, and it is gratifying to know that we have generally very heavy monied men, with any amount of cash capital, now buying wool in our city, and giving liberal prices—fully as liberal, as all see by the above remarks of our New York merchant, as they are justified in giving.—We advise Farmers to bring their wool to market immediately. For the information of Farmers and country friends, we extract the following article on Wool, from Bicknell's last Philadelphia Price Current.

Wool Growers and Wool Manufactories.

Since the last tariff of duties was fixed by Con-

gress, the prosperity of the wool grower and manufacturer has been gradually improving. Their success has kept pace with the growth of our country. During the past year, however, manufacturers have complained, that the fine wools have commanded a price, beyond the price of the manufactured article. Hence not a few of them have recently turned their attention to manufacturing cloths of a coarse quality, satinetts, flannels, etc. For these they have found a readier sale, and they have afforded better profits. The large quantities of African wool lately imported, and which, there is every probability, will continue to be imported, has had a powerful tendency in directing the attention of manufactures to the above fabrics. These are found to be a good substitute for the common and quarter blood fleece wools of our country—and as they are imported free from duty their price is comparatively low. This no doubt will prevent the coarser native wool from advancing in price as some have anticipated.

From present appearances we do not think that any advance will take place this year in the coarser grades of our native wool beyond last year's prices, and that there will be some decline in the the prices of the finer qualities.

From the Ohio Review.

Culture of Ruta Baga.

If you think the enclosed worthy a place in your columns, you are at liberty to insert it.

Having seen much published upon the subject of raising ruta бага, all which has fell short of the crop I took last fall from a small piece of ground, I am induced to give, not only the amount, but the manner of cultivating. To give the amount alone of any particular crop, without the manner of cultivating, is no benefit to any one.

I had a piece of dry sandy land, facing the south which I wished to prepare for a fruit garden, and make more rich and level than I could do by ploughing. I therefore covered the ground about an inch thick with manure, and with a spade dug and turned in the whole, to the full depth of the spade, taking care that each load was covered as soon as possible after spreading, to prevent loss by evaporation. This was done, or finished, the 5th of June. I then waited until I discovered indications of rain, which I think was on the tenth of the same month, when I immediately took a hand with me and commenced raking the ground with an iron rake. I next took a large rake made of three inch scantling, with five teeth, fifteen inches apart, and having a man to hold, drew it across the ground, the direction which I wished to have the rows run, making five marks. After that, we placed one outside tooth in one outside mark, making four marks, until the whole was completed. I then dropped the seed quite thick every row, except the last eight, where I skipped every other row, leaving them thirty inches apart, instead of fifteen. They came up in a very few days. I then took of gypsum one part, of ashes two parts, and having mixed the same, sprinkled about a quart per rod on each row.

In five or six days I thinned them out, so as to leave them four to six inches apart. Ten days after I hoed them again lightly, and gave them another dressing as before, which was all the labor bestowed upon them, until they were pulled.

From five rods of the ground planted fifteen inches apart, I gathered 61 bushels, measured in a two bushel measure, weighing 58 pounds to the bushel, which would make 1,952 bushels to the acre, or 113,216 pounds, equal to 50 tons, 1,516 pounds. From the ground where the rows were 30 inches apart, the yield was at the rate of 1,434 bushels to the acre, the turnips larger, consequently not quite so heavy per bushel. One of the largest weighed 15 lbs. The above statement may appear incredible, still it is true. I was at first loth to believe it myself, and went and remeasured my measure, examined my figures, and found that all was correct, and "that facts are stubborn things."

In submitting this to the public, I am influenced less from a desire to boast, than from a sincere wish to have others communicate the result of their experience in agriculture, thereby benefitting the community at large.

Respectfully yours,

WM. WETMORE.

Stow, Jan. 22, 1836,

Improved Steam Vessel.

We have examined, (says the N. H. Gazette,) with much satisfaction, the model of a novel and curious steam vessel, designed and constructed by Mr Daniel Gerrish, Civil Engineer of Boston. The model represents a steam ship 100 feet in length, and is of new and peculiar construction. The hull or bottom section consists of deep timbers crossing each other in the manner of trellis work, forming a vast number of cells, and presenting a combination of lightness and strength unequalled in naval architecture. This frame is covered with plank and rendered perfectly tight by caulking. Upon this bottom is constructed the upper section of the vessel, comprising the numerous apartments usually found in a steam ship. This section is exactly adjusted to the hull, the upper deck of which forms its bottom. The lives of persons on board are effectually secured against any accident from striking rocks, snags, &c., for the water can only fill that cell which has been perforated. It is calculated that a vessel of this construction, 100 feet long, would draw but twelve inches of water, so that, for the navigation of the Western waters, she would be admirably adapted.

She might be used with almost incalculable advantage in Florida, during the continuance of the Indian war. She would carry a regiment of men, and the cells before spoken of, would hold provisions sufficient to last a whole campaign. In addition to her numerous other advantages for this kind of service, Mr Gerrish, acting upon a hint from Commodore Crane, has adjusted carriage wheels to the vessel, to be propelled by the same power that gives motion to the water wheels, which will enable her to cross necks of land, falls, shoals, &c. with perfect safety. Mr. Gerrish will proceed immediately to Washington with the model. We hope the Government will extend to him that patronage which his ingenuity merits. A few vessels of this description would do more to break up the haunts of the savages in Florida than countless squadrons of mounted troops.

Mechanics' Wives.

Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes—There we behold woman in all her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be dangled by fops, an idol for profane adoration—reverenced to-day, discarded to-morrow, always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her by sensuality or by contempt; admired, but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex which she should exalt, the source and mirror of vanity. We see her as a wife partaking the cares, and cheering the anxiety of a husband; dividing the labors by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them, placing all her pride, all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children she has tended from their infancy; training them up to thought and to virtue, to meditation and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn.

Improved Cookery.

To make a Match.—Catch a young gentleman and lady, the best you can; let the young gentleman be raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the young gentleman at dinner table; put in a good quantity of wine, and while he is soaking, stick in a word or two every now and then about Miss; this will help to make him boil. When getting red in the gills take him out into the drawing room, set him by the lady, and sop them both with green tea—then set them at the piano and blow the flame until the lady sings; when you hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off, as they are warm enough. Put them by themselves in a corner of the room on a sofa, and there let them simmer together the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to place them side by side at the dinner, and they will be ready for marriage whenever you want them. After marriage great care must be taken as they are apt to turn sour.—*London Morning Herald.*

Summary.

THE TRIAL OF ROBINSON, for the murder of Ellen Jewett, at New York, excites extraordinary sensation, and is almost the only topic of conversation here. We shall not, however, occupy our columns with a report of the testimony, as it is not only very voluminous, but is unmeet for every eye, and may be purchased by those who have an appetite for such garbage of the penny newsman, for a cent. The evidence is entirely circumstantial, and in some essential points directly contradictory. It would not surprise us if the trial should terminate in the disclosure of a foul conspiracy. Robinson has as counsel two of the most eminent men of the N. Y. bar—Ogden Hoffman, Hugh Maxwell. His father—a venerable and respectable old gentleman, from Durham, Ct.—sits on one side of him, and his master, Mr. Hoxie, on the other. On the second day of the trial, as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, an immense concourse of people assembled near the City Hall, and when the High Constable arrived, from five to six thousand persons composed an almost impenetrable mass. At the opening of the court, the confusion was such that the Judges dared not take their seats until the Sheriff had procured his posse, together with thirty additional constables. But this did not alarm the multitude, and the uproar became so great that the Mayor was sent for, and all proceedings were suspended. It was deemed advisable to clear the room of all except those within the bar. With great difficulty it was accomplished, at half past 12 o'clock, the court commenced business, admitting only as many spectators as could find seats.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

Since the above was in type, we learn from the Portland Advertiser, that the case was submitted to the Jury on Wednesday morning, and that the Jury had been absent only fifteen minutes when they returned with a verdict of *acquittal*. It is stated that Robinson did not manifest the least emotion during the trial, but when he heard the announcement of the verdict, he burst into tears.

The New York Star, speaking of the acquittal of Young Robinson, says:—

"From the commencement of the trial, this result was anticipated. Whatever of circumstantial testimony was produced in favor of conviction, it was evidently unsafe to convict on such testimony. Such was the opinion of the Court and the Jury. We never saw a trial conducted with such perfect fairness and magnanimity on both sides; the gentlemen acting in behalf of the people, went not a step further than what was required by considerations of duty, and the Counsel for the defence left nothing undone that legal experience, and commanding and overpowering eloquence could effect. The excitement is now over—we are bound to consider the accused as innocent, but his case should be a solemn warning to all young men, not to place themselves in a condition where even suspicion of evil deeds can be fastened upon them, and fastened upon them by witnesses governed by no moral or just feelings.

Nothing could have been more painful than, under the necessity of the case, to see young gentlemen of engaging appearance, all under the age of 21, ascend the witness stand, and acknowledge, under oath that they are in the habit of visiting houses of infamous character, and of course liable to be compromised in any events of a fearful character, likely to occur in such places. Not only their own reputation and prospects are thus jeopardized, but the peace and happiness of their families forever destroyed. Above all, it is to be hoped, that no young man will enter into a written correspondence with lewd woman, or place in their hands the evidences of guilt and folly. It is the net which they weave for themselves, and are sure to be fatally entangled in."

HOMICIDE.—The Bangor Advertiser gives the following particulars of an atrocious case of homicide at Argyle in Maine.

"The material facts, as elicited at the Coroner's Inquest, are these: Wm. Keazer and Thaddeous Trafton, brothers-in-law, (Trafton having married Keazer's sister) came to Bangor in the last of the week, and procured a gallon of rum, which they

drank or gave away on the road—so that on their reaching home, they had about two quarts left. The elder Keazer was at work in the woods with another son, making shingles.—They all drank freely, and the old man boasted that there was no man in the State that could throw him. William replied that he could do it, and immediately seized and threw him. The old man struggled, but was held down by the son. Wm. Keazer, a younger son attempted to interfere, but was prevented by Trafton, who struck him on the head with a shingle mallet, and inflicted other blows. Then he ran for assistance—went a few rods and saw William striking the old man with a club. When he returned with others, the father was just breathing his last. The sons were arrested, examined and committed. The information comes from Elisha Grant, Esq., the Coroner who held the Inquest.

Forgery.—Considerable excitement has existed in town for some days, occasioned by the development of some extensive forgeries said to have been committed by Isaac Thompson, heretofore a respectable Dry Goods merchant and Auctioneer.—We are not able to obtain the particulars of the affair in a manner which would justify us in stating them to the public, but if what we do learn be correct, he must have forged notes and checks, during the last five or six months, to a large amount. Thompson decamped on Friday, and officers were in pursuit of him yesterday. When our paper went to press, we had not learned that he had been arrested.—*Augusta Age.*

A Mystery about to be explained.—In a few days hence, it is probably that a development will take place in this city, which will not only create an immense and general excitement in consequence of the astounding facts that will be disclosed, but also because the reputation of certain individuals will be involved who now stands high in this community, both as respects their exemplary conduct and deportment, and their enviable pecuniary resources. It is connected, we understand with an alleged case of poisoning which made a great noise in this city some time since, the diabolical perpetrators of which were not detected, notwithstanding that every possible means were resorted to, for the purpose of discovering them.—*N. Y. Star.*

Poisoning.—A New York correspondent of the Baltimore Daily Transcript gives what purports to be the particulars of the poisoning affair, alluded to by the New York Sun, above. The story is that a Mr. S—had a beautiful ward, Miss Julia P—, whose fortune he had embezzled.—To conceal the act, he tried to obtain her hand in marriage. She acknowledged an engagement between herself and a Mr. D—; the guardian forbade it, but Miss P. persisted in receiving the attentions of Mr. D. till she suddenly died. Suspicion was roused—Mr. D. enquired into the affairs of Mr. S. particularly in reference to the estate of the deceased young lady—reviewed the circumstances, and came to the conclusion that she had been *poisoned*. Mr. S. is a man of reputed respectable standing, and a communicant. The affair is being investigated—whether legally, or not, we do not learn.

Fire in Waterville.—We learn from Waterville that a fire broke out in that place on the morning of Thursday last, consuming three Stores: one occupied by Messrs. Redington & Esty, another by Mr. E. Freeman, as a Tailor's Shop and drapery Store, and another unoccupied store recently used by the proprietors of a Renovating Feather Machine, in which last mentioned store the fire originated, it is supposed, in consequence of heating the furnace of said machine too high. The goods, &c. of Messrs. Redington & Esty, and Mr. E. Freeman were, understand, were principally saved. No insurance.—*Somerset Journal.*

By the Congress, we have Vera Cruz papers to May 11th. They are silent respecting the defeat of Santa Anna; but a letter of the 12th mentions the receipt of the news by the mail of that day. The Mexican treasury, by the official report of the secretary, is lamentably deficient—falling short \$200,000 per month of the amount required to carry on the Texan war alone, independent of the civil list. The government had issued a decree, declaring that certain of the prisoners taken in Texas shall be shot—others expatriated for ten

years—and others confined to the mines for four years!—*N. Y. Papers.*

Shocking.—The little village of Teste, in France, situated on the Bay of Biscay, from a place where mirth and contentment once reigned, has been changed into a scene of lamentation and woe. Seventy-eight of its hardy inhabitants embarked on the 28th of March last, in six fishing vessels, to pursue their ordinary occupation of fishing. A violent storm came on against which they struggled for several days, but the boats at length foundered and every individual perished! Twelve of these unfortunate men were unmarried, and sixty-six were heads of families, who have left one hundred and sixty orphans.

The Astor House in New York is open, under the direction of Messrs. Boyden, late of Boston. The dining hall is one hundred feet by fifty. There are three hundred rooms in the house, three hundred boarders, and eighty servants. The furniture is of black walnut, and with the plate cost ninety thousand dollars. Of four hundred locks in the house, no two can be opened with the same key.

Santa Anna says in a despatch, 'I have resolved to remain a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.' So Barney O'Brallagan concluded he would stay six months in the House of Correction.

The Journeymen Tailors who were put on trial in New York last week for a 'conspiracy,' have all been found guilty, but the jury recommended them to mercy, as it was their first offence.

A young lady named Miss Lacely, aged about 17, and residing in the neighborhood of Churchtown, Cumberland county, Pa. was killed by a stroke of lightning on Sunday afternoon last.

An action for breach of promise was tried at Montreal recently; damages laid at \$10,000. Seventy love letters were read in court to the immense edification of the auditory, as they are said to have been of a superior order. The jury awarded the fair plaintiff \$3,000 damages.

A Fact.—There is a piece of ground in Chicago, which cost in 1830, sixty two dollars, which has risen in value at the rate of one hundred per cent per day, on the original cost ever since, embracing a period of five years and a half. Beat this who can.—*Chicago American.*

A young girl at New York recently died with such mysterious symptoms as to induce a *post mortem* examination of the body. It was discovered that her life was terminated by the habit of chewing slate pencil and India rubber, a practice of general prevalence among school children.

Miss Sarah Hicks, aged 14, a passenger in one of the New York Canal-boats, was knocked overboard while passing through a dam. An elder bother, aged 18, immediately plunged in to the rescue of his sister and both were drowned.

General Scott has arrived at Savannah, Geo. from Florida.

Governor Call has sent an order to Brigadier-General Hernandez, to call into service 200 men for the protection of the country east of the St Johns river.

Marriages.

In Portland, Mr. E. F. Duren, of Bangor, to Miss Mary C. Hyde, of Portland.

In Prospect, Mr. Stephen Cleaves to Miss Lydia Larrabee.

In Topsham, Mr. John Douglas to Miss Rhoads R. Nickerson.

In Pownal, Mr. Wm. Tufts, of New Gloucester, to Miss Eliza Libby, of P.

Deaths.

In this town, on Friday last, very suddenly, Mr. Matthew Woodcock, aged 40.

In Lubec, Mrs. Mercy Libby, aged 23.

In Shapleigh, Mr. Wm. Stone, aged 90.

In Gray, Mrs. Jane Sweetser, aged 68.

In Bridgton, Mr. Owen Burnham, aged 40.

In Thorndike, Mrs. Esther Cates, aged 72. Mr. Sherburne Hunt, aged 29.

Prices of Country Produce in Boston.
From the New England Farmer.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	10 00	10 37
prime,	"	8 00	8 50
Beeswax, (American)	pound	27	29
Butter, store, No. 1.	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	10	12
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	55	60
southern, geese,	"	50	58
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 12	3 37
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	6 62	7 00
Baltimore, Howard-st.	"	7 12	7 20
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 00	
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	92	94
southern flat do.	"	84	86
white	"	81	83
Rye, northern,	"	95	98
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	56	67
Hay, best Eng. pr. ton of 2000 lbs	"	25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	25 00	27 00
hard pressed,	"	24 00	27 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	16	16
Leather, slaughter, sole	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 14	1 17
Plaster Paris, pr ton of 2200 lbs	"	2 50	3 00
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear	barrel	25 50	26 50
Navy, mess,	"		
bone, middling, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 75	3 00
Red Top,	"	50	60
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel	3 00	9 00
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony fleeces,	pound	65	75
Am. full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled.	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	50	53
2d do.	"	40	41
3d do.	"	30	35
1st Spinning,	"	48	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	16
southern and western,	"	13	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	
Poultry,	"	12	15
Butter, (tub)	"	20	25
lump	"	22	27
Eggs,	dozen	15	16
Potatoes,	bushel	45	50
Cider,	barrel	2 50	2 75

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 6.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices, except for the best cattle were not supported. We quote a few pairs extra and very fine taken at 51s; 1st quality at 46s 6d a 49s 5d; 2d quality 40s 6d a 44s; 3d quality 35s 6d a 39s.

Working Oxen—We noticed a few sales: \$69, 70, 85 and 95.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$20, 22, 24, 33, 37, and 46.

Sheep—All at market were sold at about 5,50 each.

Swine—Sales as follows: one lot selected 8 a 9; one entire lot 7 3-4 and 8 3-4; one selected lot large Barrows 8, one at 2 1-2 and 1 at 7 1-4. At retail, for large hogs 8 and 9; Shoats, 9 and 10.

KENNEBEC & BOSTON U. STATES MAIL STEAM PACKET LINE.

**The Steam Packet
NEW ENGLAND,
NATHANIEL KIMBALL, Master,**

Will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M. Leave Lewis' Wharf, Boston, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boat, and on the days of her sailing.

FARE.

From Gardiner to Boston \$4.00 } and
" Bath to " 3.50 } found.

The Steam boat TICONIC will run to Waterville, in connection with the New England, when the state of the river will permit.

The NEW ENGLAND is 2 1-2 years old—173 feet long—307 tons burthen, and the fastest boat that ever run North of Cape Cod.

AGENTS.

Messrs. T. G. JEWETT, Gardiner,
J. BEALS, Bath,
M. W. M. GREEN, Boston.
Gardiner, June, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of PETER HUNTON, late of Readfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to **WASHINGTON HUNTON, Administrator.** Readfield, May 16, 1836.

Notice.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Winthrop, holden on the 2d day of May, 1836, Voted, That the subscribers be a Committee to invite a loan to the town not exceeding *Three Thousand Dollars*, the interest to be paid yearly and one sixth part of the principal, for the purpose of purchasing a farm for the support of the poor. Any information on the subject to us or either of us will be laid before the town.

ELIJAH WOOD,
NATHAN HOWARD,
STEPHEN SEWALL.
Winthrop, June 4, 1836. tf.

**Dey of Algiers,———Highlander,
AND
Young Highlander.**

Three as celebrated (Premium) Horses as can be found in New England, will be kept the present season at the following places, viz:

DEY OF ALGIERS—at the stable of J. G. W. Coolidge in Winthrop, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of Barker & Hobbs, Augusta, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

HIGHLANDER—at the stable of P. T. Farrington, Main Street, Portland, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of J. Marston, Falmouth, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

YOUNG HIGHLANDER—at the stable of J. Buxton, Wallcut Hill, North Yarmouth—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; and at the stable of J. M. Thompson, New Gloucester upper corner, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

For Terms, Pedigree, performance, &c. see hand bills and certificates at their stand.
June 7, 1836.

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber gives notice that he has taken the shop formerly occupied and owned by John A. Pitts, where he intends to carry on the above business in its various branches. He hopes by constant attention to his business, together with dispatch and neatness of workmanship, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Particular attention will be paid to horse shoeing.
EDWARD MILLIKEN.
Winthrop, April 26, 1836. eptf 13

**Eastern Steamboat Mail Line
FOR**

Boston, Portland, Bath, Hallowell, Bangor, Eastport and St. John's, N. B.

The PORTLAND, 450 tons, Capt. Jabez Howes,
" INDEPENDENCE, 500 " " Thomas Howes,
" MACDONOUGH, 300 " " Andrew Brown,
" BANGOR, 400 " " Sam'l H. Howes,
" ROYAL TAR, 400 " " Reed.

The splendid Steamers Portland and Independence, will run every night, (Sundays excepted,) between Boston and Portland—leaving Eastern Steamboat Wharf, foot of Hanover street, Boston—and Andrew's Wharf PORTLAND, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Portland

LEAVES BOSTON, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—and PORTLAND on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Independence

LEAVES BOSTON on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,—and PORTLAND on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. These Steamers are expressly adapted for a sea route, and provided with extra Boats and life preservers.

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER

Macdonough,

HAS been put in perfect order, improved in model and speed, and will run daily between Portland and Hallowell, touching at Bath and Gardiner—will leave Portland after the arrival of the Boston Boats, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Hallowell, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock A. M., connecting with the Night Boats for Boston.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER

Bangor,

WILL run as a Day Boat between Portland and Bangor, touching at Owl's Head, Saturday Cove, Bucksport, Frankfort and Hampden—she will leave Portland on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. immediately after the arrival of the Boston Boat, and connecting with the Night Boats for Boston. She is furnished with a Fire Engine, life Preservers, Cork Matresses, and Four Boats.

One half the Portland and Independence will be reserved for the passengers from the Penobscot, and ample accommodations reserved for those from the Kennebec.

THE NEW AND SUPERIOR STEAMER

Royal Tar,

WILL run weekly between Portland and St. John's N. B., touching at Eastport. She will leave Portland on Fridays, after the arrival of the Portland from Boston, and St. John's on Wednesday afternoon in season to place her passengers in the Independence on Thursday evening.

FARE from Boston to Portland \$3.

" from Boston to Bath \$3 50.

" from Boston to Hallowell \$4.

" from Portland to Bangor \$4.

" from Portland to Eastport \$6.

" from Portland to St. John's \$8.

" from Portland to Bath \$1 50.

" from Portland to Hallowell \$2.

" from Hallowell to Bath \$1.

Deck passing at reduced rates.

Freight received every day for all the above ports.

The Proprietors of the Boats, however, will not be responsible for any Bank Bills, Notes, Drafts, Packages, Trunks, or other articles of value, unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken signed by the Captain or Clerk.

All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from the Macdonough at Hallowell to Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boats, and on the days of her sailing.

Books kept at Steven's, Barker's, Hutchins', Wild's, Johnson & Moor's, Sawtell's Augusta, and Hallowell House, Haskell & Burnham's, Paine's and Pratt's Hallowell.

Apply to **CHARLES MOODY**, Fore st.
LEONARD BILLINGS, Agent, } Port-
Andrew's wharf, } land,
or to **A. H. HOWARD**, Agent, Hallowell,
May 18.

Poetry.

From the Boston Courier.

The following lines were written on occasion of the accidental meeting, a few evenings since, of all the surviving members of a family, the father, and mother of which, (one 82, the other 80 years old) have lived in the same house fifty-three years.

THE FAMILY MEETING.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

We are all here!
Father, Mother,
Sister, Brother,
All who hold each other dear,
Each chair is filled, we're all AT HOME,
To-night let no cold stranger come;
It is not often thus around
Our old familiar hearth we're found—
Bless then the meeting and the spot,
For once be every care forgot;
Let gentle peace assert her power,
And kind affection rule the hour;
We're all—all here.

We're NOT all here!
Some are away—the dead ones dear,
Who thronged with us this ancient hearth,
And gave the hour to guileless mirth.
Fate, with a stern, relentless hand,
Looked in and thinned our little band;
Some like a night-flash passed away,
And some sank, lingering day by day;
The quiet grave yard—some lie there,
And cruel Ocean has his share—
We're NOT all here.

We ARE all here!
Even they—the dead—though dead, so dear,
Fond memory, to her duty true,
Brings back their faded forms to view,
How life-like through the mist of years,
Each well remembered face appears;
We see them as in times long past,
From each to each kind looks are cast;
We hear their words, their smiles behold,
They're round us, as they were of old—
We ARE all here.

We are all here!
Father, Mother,
Sister, Brother,
You that I love with love so dear—
This may not long of us be said,
Soon must we join the gathered dead,
And by the hearth we now sit round,
Some other circle will be found.
O then that wisdom may we know,
That yields a life of peace below;
So in the world to follow this,
May each repeat, in words of bliss,
We're all—all HERE!

Miscellany.

Considerations for Young Men.

LETTER XXVI.

I would guard my reader against the inference, that the *vicious* alone are the subjects of such pangs of conscience as I have described. It is true that, other things being equal, remorse is more pungent in proportion to the magnitude of crimes. But still, where there is an apparent freedom from gross sensual indulgence; where the character is naturally amiable, and the conduct, to the eye of an observer, at least free from immorality, the soul is not altogether at ease about its condition in a future world. Amiability and morality are often assumed by their possessor as a ground of hope. Presenting, as they do, a striking contrast to the conduct and character of the abandoned sinner, they may excite an expectation of future happiness. It is, however, a feeble and undefined expectation which cannot erase, entirely, all solicitude, nor suppress the voice of a reproving conscience.

There are two classes of duties obligatory upon man. The one relates to his deportment towards his fellow-men, and his influence in society; the other binds him by solemn obligations to God, and to futurity. He who expects security from the

doom of the wicked, because he regulates his conduct towards his fellow-men by the principle of honesty and justice, and puts a rein upon his appetites and passions, cannot but be conscious, at the same time, that there are positive duties which he owes to his Maker. He might present this external deportment if he regarded his reputation merely. He might restrain his passions, if there were no future state. He might find a sufficient reward in the act of self-government; in the health of his body, and the composure of his spirits. The love of power, or the thirst of riches, might displace or keep under the grosser passions. We can suppose many reasons, not of a religious character, to operate upon the mind, and to prevent it from running into excessive wickedness. We can suppose, too, that such a restraint is attended with a satisfaction, and procures a respect and influence which, independent altogether of another world, are, to the character we are contemplating, a sufficient reward.

But how can a man, who believes the Bible, base a hope towards God upon such grounds? He may attempt to do it; but if the other class of duties, which relate to the claims of his Maker, are neglected if he gives not God his supreme affections, nor glorifies him by an entire consecration of soul and body to his service; he cannot be free from painful apprehension. There is a principle in man which tells him in fearful terms of such neglect. This principle not only accuses of intemperance in sensual pleasure, but is equally loud in its upbraidings where it speaks of obligations violated, and of duties neglected.

You may take the most upright man, upright on mere worldly principles, and examine him on this point. You will soon find that while honesty, sobriety, and the good effects which flow from them, are the foundation of a comfortable self-satisfaction; he is agitated and distressed if you press him on the subject of neglecting the duties which he owes to God. You will touch his conscience at once. He cannot bear to have his character estimated by the devotion he has paid to his God, and the sacred reverence with which he has observed the divine commands. It is not possible, then, that any, but a sinless being, can be free from terrors of conscience. I say not that the fears of all men are equally strong, nor that the stings of remorse are in all equally pungent; but, that any are entirely free from them, I cannot believe. If they have not committed one sin, they have been guilty of another. If they have not neglected one duty, they omitted another. They may be free from intemperance, but addicted to covetousness. They may be not sensual, but ambitious. They may give to every man his due, but withhold the glory which is due to God. Instead of loving their Creator supremely, they may "love the creature more than the Creator." If free from gross immorality, they may not have improved their talents, nor made the attainments which their superior education and privileges demanded. If they sustain a correct exterior deportment, He who searches the heart may discern discontentment, envy or lust.

A fair reputation among men is no certain index of the state of the heart toward God. It is therefore clear, that, unless a man be as sinless as an un-fallen angel, he must be, more or less, the subject of remorse. He must entertain some apprehensions about his future state, and have at least some solicitude on the subject of salvation. If our allotment in a future world was to be measured and modified by merely external conduct; if a freedom from gross and disreputable sins were the only requisition which our Maker had made, then indeed there would be, in the man who had thus regulated his conduct, no room for remorse of self-condemnation.

But, besides this exterior propriety of conduct, there is required also purity of heart. Besides "doing justice and loving mercy," we are required "to walk humbly with God." We are directed not only to be honest, and sober, and "temperate in all things," but also to love Jehovah with all the heart, and to serve him with all our powers. This rule of feeling and conduct must gage our pretensions, when we talk of a hope of future happiness grounded on the contrast between ourselves and others. I state this point clearly, not only because it is important, but because it is so often overlooked by those who, like the pharisee, are in danger of a pride that is offensive to Heaven, and an er-

ror which, unless eradicated, must prove fatal.

If you, my reader, are amiable in your deportment, and moral in your habits of life, I would not be so indiscriminate or unreasonable as to class you with the vicious or the worthless; but I ask, Have you never transgressed or disobeyed the divine law? Has your conscience never reproved you for neglecting the duties which you owe to your God? If you are restrained to admit these facts, surely you will not, on the principles of strict justice, set up a claim upon God's favor, nor build a hope of eternal life upon your undeviating purity. If you had never committed any sin, you might come forward with such a claim; but one sin is a forfeiture of the divine favor, and transgression of the law of God, subjects the transgressor to eternal death. This I say on the authority of the scriptures. "The soul that sinneth it shall die." "The wages of sin is death." It is clear, therefore, that you, in common with all mankind, have strong ground for your fears respecting another world. It is evident that you have urgent and irresistible reasons for inquiring "what you must do to be saved."

Notice.

All persons are hereby notified that I relinquish to my son, LEVI C. TOZIER, his time to act and trade for himself, and I shall neither claim any of his wages nor pay any of his debts after this date.

GEORGE W. TOZIER.

Attest—JOHN H. TOZIER.

Greene, May 20, 1836.

Found,

On the road between this Village and East Winthrop, a CAMBLETT CLOKE—The Owner can have it by calling at this Office.

Winthrop, June 6, 1836.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Maine Monthly Magazine.

Comprising the Portland Magazine and the Eastern Magazine.

On the first day of July next, will be issued the first number of THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Edited by CHARLES GILMAN.

In order to form a Magazine worthy of support, and creditable to a State, which in other points of view, is attaining an important rank in the Confederacy, the Proprietors of 'The Portland Magazine,' and 'The Eastern Magazine' have deemed it expedient to unite these two periodicals under the above general title, and to publish the united work simultaneously at Portland and Bangor. The contributors to the pages of these Magazine comprise some of the best writers in the Union, who, it is confidently expected, will continue their efforts. Arrangements have also been made to add others to the list, whose names are favorably known in the republic of letters. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, having relinquished the editorial department to Charles Gilman, Esq., who has for five months past conducted 'The Eastern Magazine,' will travel during the present season, and will continue her labors as contributor to the 'Maine Monthly.' The Editor will endeavor, with the assistance which he expects to receive, to render the Magazine in every way worthy of a liberal support, and if he should fail of so doing, he trusts that it shall not arise from a want of exertion on his part. To the people of New England, therefore, generally, and to Maine and the cities in which the Magazine is to be published in particular, the Publishers look for support, and hope that every effort to please will meet with a corresponding reward.

THE MAINE MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be published simultaneously, on the first of each month, in Portland and Bangor, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or on delivery of the third number. Each number will contain forty eight pages. Agents will receive a fair discount from the subscription price.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor to the care of either of the publishers as may be most convenient. Letters on business connected with the work to be addressed to either of the publishers. In all cases, the postage must be paid.

EDWARD STEPHENS, Portland, } Publish-
Druen & Thatcher, Bangor, } ers.